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EBENSBURG.

THURSDAY MORNING

FOR GOVERNOR, WILLIAM BIGLER.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE. JEREMIAH S. BLACK

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. HENRY S. MOTT. FOR ASSEMBLY.

WILLIAM, A. SMITH FOR PROTHONOTARY. GEORGE C. K. ZAHM FOR REGISTER & RECORDER, JAMES J. WILL. FOR COMMISSIONER. NICHOLAS NAGLE.

FOR AUDITOR. MICHAEL D. WAGONER. FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTORS. William Orr. Michael Maguire. Anthony Lambaugh

WHIG TACTICS.

Whoever will trouble himself to read the address of the late Whig State Central Committee, will be convinced how truly they have been judged by the Democratic party in the opinion expressed of them, in the introductory remarks of the address of our party's committee. In our last issue we endeavored to give our readers a partial review of the able document last mentioned, and at that time had no idea of the kind of stuff, which was to be set affoat for the guidance of Whigs in this state.

Abandening the platform and false gods which they had set up for their blind idolatry in 1852, the watch words of the present campaign, are nativism and niggerism, with a few adjuncts which their hypocrisy has garbled and tagged on in the guise of Liquor prohibition, sale of the public works and the danger of the "integrity of the corn-

mon school fund."

man of any party can be long deceived by this ruse. Defeated in their mightiest struggles to attain the position of power, in which they have always wielded corruption where by accident success has attended them at the polls, they fly to the succor of stratagem, of fraud, of illiberalism, and each ray of hope however illusory to build up a new organization of any and every element. In the language of their address they are convicted of all we charge upon them, and it needs only to be quoted in order to be understood. They say to their fellow citizens of Pennsylvania: "We urge upon our friends throughout the state, in every county and township, to organize, and waiving all minor differences, to elect such a Legislature and representation in Congress as will give a decesive rebuke to those who have anew involved us in agi-

Now what is this we candidly ask, but a determination to slake their thirst of power by the adoption of any and all means, without discrimination, which they vainly imagine savors of success? Do they adhere to any platform-do they elevate any pole star of principle by which their followers are to be guided-do they place themselves in any tangible position by which the country can hold them responsible in future?-Not at all. They imagine a panic; they deem the political deep to be agitated; they endeavor to creation the impression that the waves are crested with the white caps of storm, and with piratical hand try to seize upon every floating wreck of opinion wherewith to enrich their prospects.

The Whig party is no longer to be the Whigparty, but falling in with the cue of the Saratoga conventionists as recommended by New York fanatics, they propose to come before the people under the specious "common appellation of REPUB-LICANS" and to compose a party out of Democrats (?), Free soilers and Whigs,

But there is yet time to reflect and time to act. Such snares have been too often laid, to entangle, and will inevitably spring upon the hands that lay them. Never in the history of Politics in Democrats, as friends of open undisguised action, as the avowed supporters of truth and substantial principles, let us be awake to insiduous and deceptive approaches. Resist the Devil of infinitesimal shapes, and he will flee from you.

The Know Nothing Party.

The Lancaster Intelligencer concludes an able article pointing out the proclivity of all new oneidea parties, to finally affiliate with, and be swallowed up by the Whig organization, with the following remarks:

"And such has been, and ever will be, the fate of all new parties, brought into existence by the some means, for the pretended object of redressing some alleged private or local wrong, the character of which is generally indicated by the name they adopt. They are all recruited by sergeants commissioned by the Whig party and used for the benefit of that party, as mere FACTIONS; and, when thrown aside by their betrayers, find themselves like an old garment it has served its day. lost to the confidence of the Democracy, for whose Every little section heretofore banded under destruction they were employed.

Let these well known truths be kept in mind by the people, especially by the young men just launching into political life, whose untrained minds and warm impulses, are taken advantage of by a lroit and accomplished recruiting and drill sergeants of the Whig party. The name of "Know Travels, who bind their huge prisoner with mul-Nothing" is an invention of the enemy! It was titudinous but tiny bonds, think that by a comselected by the knowing ones as the best fitted for mon attack they may crush it to pieces. We their purposes. It wears a semblance of mystery- | shall see.

has a sprinkle of remance about it, and, better than all, if its votaries are asked to expound their principles, they can point to their banner, and "know nothing!"

The young men of the Democratic party, however, for whom the snare was principally spread, will not be caught in it. Some of them may venture to the door of the "Curiosity Shop," and take a look at the interior, but they are too wise to cast a blight upon their political character, which will attach through life, by crossing the threshold and becoming an occupant. The old men of the Democratic party, those who have stood firm and inflexible in their adherence to PRINCIPLE, in the darkest days of the party, look calmly and scorn new settlers, who, like all other frontier men, fully at this new attempt of our ancient enemy, to triumph over the principles of Democracy. When the day of trial comes, on the 2d Tuesday of Octoler, this sturdy phalanx will be found standing upon the Democratic platform—the platform of our glorious constitution-battling against the principles contained in "Alien and Sedition" laws, enacted under the administration of the elder Adams, and hurled from existence by the Democratic party! And, with the declaration of principles, made by Thomas Jefferson, for our text book and guide, they will indignantly frown down every attempt to excite sectional or sectarian jealousies, and fight under that banner alone, which bears upon its folds the motto:

"Equality of Rights and Freedom of Religion in all the States."

The Fathers of the Republic have so advised in the most solemn manner-and upon this authority the great Democratic party is based, and its bulwarks made impregnable

Common School Convention. At the Convention of County Superintendents of Common Schools, held at Harrisburg on the 10th inst., after the organization, the object for which the Superintendents had been called together was stated by Mr. Black being for consultation and interchange of opinion, as to the best way of carrying into effect the provisions of the late school law, so that the interests of Common School education might be promoted and advanced, committees

ing subjects: I .- Grades of Teacher's Certificates, II.—Modes of Examining Teachers,

were appointed to make reports on the follow-

III. - Grades of Schools, IV .- Visitation of Schools, V .- Teacher's Institutes,

VI -Best mode of interesting Directors, VII .- Best mode of securing the co-operation of Parents,

VIII .- Uniformity of Books. Able and interesting reports were made on the several subjects just enumerated, which engaged attention, and were discussed during the session of the Convention. As to Teacher's Certificates, three grades were adopted, the first grade, to be granted to those who may stand a thorough examination in all the branches named in the law, together with such other branches as may be required by the examined in those required by law: and the third to such as may only be prepared to be examined in the elements of those branchesnot as far advanced as the others. The first two grades of Certificates will bear the seal of the Department of Common Schools. The object desired to be accomplished by making these grades, was to excite an ambition among teachers to prepare themselves thoroughly for the duties of their profession.

Mr. Wittie's Speech.

The speech of this gentleman in favor of the Nebraska bill closes with the following eloquent passage:

"Gentlemen assert that by the adoption of this measure you will divide and distract the Democratic party. I ask them to remember that the history of that party clearly attests that its purpose and function is that of trial and difficulty. It was cradled in storm and reared amid tribulation. It has ever been the advance guard of all those great measures of progress that have made our country powerful and glorious. It was created for that purpose, and whenever danger has threatened, from traitors at home or foes abroad; it has always in the hour of peril been called upon to exercise its highest, and holiest function. I care not if to promote a great principle, it distracts the party for a time. When its highest attribute shall have been exercised, and its highest mission performed, it will then, by the involuntary tribute of a free people, be knit together in bonds so strong and irresistible that the forces of all the factions and isms, placing abolitionism at the head, cannot break

"That there has always been a marked and necessary difference between the Democratic and Whig parties is true. They must remember that the Democratic party is not one of expediency, and if it be now called upon by the enactment of this bill to make sacrifices at the present moment in order that great good may flow from its principles in time to come. I repeat it is the solemn duty of every Democrat, be he in or out of Congress, to this country, has such wanton abandonment of make such sacrifice with a patriotism and chivevery thing frank and honest been evinced. As alry which becomes a true national man. I do not, therefore, fear the result. I am ready to It requires but little intelligence to comprohend a proposition so single as the one embraced in this act. To the people I submit it, conscious that their instinctive perception of man's right to self government will carry it safely through the storm of partizan agitation

But two Great Parties.

There are but two parties in this countrythe Democratic party and THE OPPOSI-TION TO THAT PARTY. The present is one of these oceasions when the whig party passes almost out of men's memories, Other names supersede the name of whig. Other influences rise above it. Some are for giving it up because it has been used for base purposes by bad men; others, because it has an odor of suspicion about it; others, because the name of whig, is now setting up for itself. and there are almost as many names as there are organizations. Meanwhile the democratic party stands intact and upright, and nobody thinks of the overthrow or of the decay of the democratic party. The odds and ends of faction, however, like the little people in Gulliver's

Settlement of Nebraska.

From the St. Mary (Iowa) Gazette, June 21 We are highly gratified to learn from our exchanges below that the go-nhead Anglo-American has commenced in good earnest the settlement of Kansas and Nebraska. Large numbers have crossed the Missouri river, at St. Joseph, and commenced in good carnest the foundation of their future homes-some ploughing, some building, and some making large public highways from the growing city of St. Joseph, leading off to the west through the beautiful groves and plains of Kansas.

At old Fort Kearney, on the Missouri river, there is already a large and thrifty colony of are engaged in redeeming the southern bor-der of our lovely Nebraska from the wild beast and savage, and planting permanently the standard of civilization and our glorious

stars and stripes upon it.

Just opposite our neighboring city of Council Bluff may be seen the busy surveyer, the woodman, and the professional man, not only "marking out their claims," but performing the more substantial duties of the citizen.

Here, too, just opposite our city, it is cheering to witness the signs of that growing prosperity that is to mark the future course of Nebraska. Of all the bright spots upon the seems to shed his early rays and evening beams with most lustre upon the plateaus and plains of the embryo city of Bellevicu. The keen-eyed frontier man, fascinated by its rich virgin soil and unequalled commercial advantages, has not been slow to lay the foundation of one of those temples of liberty from which is to suspended the flag of the brightest star of the American constellation. The engineer, the mechanic, the merchant, and not the least in the train, the hardy woodman, have all fixed their eyes and hearts upon it, and not many moons will pass until "manifest destiny" will give its metropolitan position.

But the settlements are not confined to those ocalities only, but all along the Missouri river for three hundred miles, upon Nebraskathe beautiful valley of which is soon to receive the location of the great highway of nations -the Loup Fork and the Elk Horn are fast becoming the scenes of the busy white man,

with his higher civilization. The people of the Great West, of every State, have set their hearts upon it, and they will suffer no further delay, but will move on the great ball of progress in spite of opposition. Government has in vain interposed obstacles at every step in the abvance of the Western settlement. But those obstacles, like chaff, before the wind, have been swept off, and the column has moved steadily on; and onward is now the decree and the powers

of earth cannot stop it.

The Currency. It is well known that Gov. Johnson was the author of that most disastrous plan to rerulate the currency known as the "relief law." In 1841, when a member of the house of representives this law was passed, mainly through s instrumentality by which the state was flooded with a ragged and depreciated cur-

It is also well known that the cancellation of this vicious currency was commenced under the administration was to arrest the cancellation of of the same barbarous age in which their orthis relief trash and allow it to be re-issued, by

Amongst the first acts of Gov. Bigler's adcancellation, and the withdrawal of this obnoxious species of currency is now in full operation Let Gov. Bigler be defeated and we may reasonably infer that this salutary measure would be suspended; and the country again flooded with ragged relief notes. Is is useless to deny that such is the aim of whig policy. The depreciation of the currency by the multiplication of banks reducing the denomination of banknotes and measures to promote the circulation of paper currency instead of gold and silver, has ever been the aim of the whig party. Let no one desirous of a sound and healthy currency be deceived. If a United States Bank be an absolute idea, the same object may e attained in a different form. We can now boast of the best currency of any in the union Let Gov. Bigler be re elected, and the work

position will be enviable indeed. Death of Gen. Towson.

of cancellation go on, with the adoption of

other wholesome reforms, and our monetary

Gen. Nathan Towson, Paymaster General Thursday, aged about 70. Gen. Towson was born in Maryland, in 1784, and at the age of 16 removed to Kentuckey, and afterwards to Natchez, in the then Mississippi Territory, where he resided three years, returning to Maryland in 1805. In 1808 he Militia; in March, 1812, was appointed Cap- ti-Nebraska, and the advance of slavery by tain of Artillery in the U. S. Army, and in August of that year joined Lieut. Col. Scott at Philadelphia, and proceeded to the Northern frontier.-He signalized himself soon after in cutting out two vessels lying under the guns at Fort Erie, and for his gallant conduct was brevetted Major. He participated in the attack on Fort George, 1813; commanded the artillery at the battle of Chippewa, and for his conduct was brevetted Lieutenant go before the people and meet this question. Col; was also present at the battle of Lundy's Lane, and the attack on Fort Erie, receiving, on both occasions honorable notice of his bravery. At the close of the war, he was assigned the command of the troops at Boston; in 1819 was appointed Paymaster-General. in 1834 became entitled to an additional breand lead them to a just conclusion as to its vet and took rank as a Brigadier General from the 15th of August, 1824, the tenth anniversary of the battle of Fort Erie. In 18-40 he was ordered to Mexico, to preside at the Court of Inquiry held on Gen Scott. General Towson, since his promotion to the Paymaster Generalship, has resided principally at Washington. He was considered, in 1812, the ablest artillery officer in the country. It is doubtful, indeed, if he had his superior in the world. During the war, his battery was known among the troops as "Towsons's Light-House," from the constant flashes above the smoke of the battle-field, caused by its rapid and incessant firing. He was an accomplished soldier, and an amiable, kindhearted gentleman.

& Gerritt Smith will resign his seat in Conress, at the close of the present session. fcs-The managers of the Washington Monument have issued an appeal to the nation for aid.

fra-The Fourth of July was celebrated at Sumerville, S. C., on strictly temperance principles.

COMr. Joseph W. Miner, editor of the Wilkesbarre "Report of the Times," has sold out his in terest to his associate, William Miner, who will James Pollock, a Member of the Know-

Nothings:
BIGLER BEJECTED BY THE KNOW NOTHINGS. The Washington Commonwealth learns from Philadelphia that Governor Bigler applied for admission into the society of Know-Nothings, but was rejected .- News.

This of course is a fabrication of the most silly character. It will deceive no one. Governor Bigler is known to be opposed to this secret political religious society, and on all proper occasions has denounced it as an atempt to mingle the bitterness of religious prejudices in our political canvasses. The Whigs and their allies must tax their ingenuity for a more plausible invention, or they will loose their old and well-established character for adroitness in manufacturing falsehoods for all

But James Pollock, the Whig candidate for Governor, is a member of the order of Know-Nothings. He joined in Philadelphia, on the ecening of the 19th of June, and made a speech on that occasion, in which he gave in Pollock, on entering that secret order, swore,

1d. He would not vote for or appoint to office any man who was not born in this country. 2d. He would not vote for or appoint to west bank of that turbulent Missouri, the suns office any man who believed in the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, whether born in this country or elsewhere.

3d. He would not rote for or appoint to flice any man whose father was not born in this Country, and a believer in the Protestant

These are the facts with relation to Mr.

Pollock. Will he dare deny them? They

are succeptible of the most abundant and con- tral Committee. vincing proof. The time, the place, the circumstances in connection with the admission of Mr. Pollock are all well known. The members of the Know Nothing organization claim him order, in full communion with all its proscriptive ideas. If Mr. Pollock is selected, instead the equality of all men under that sacred inled by the oath of a secret society, proscriptive in its character, and bases upon the bolone portion of our fellow-citizens of their equality of rights because they do not worship God in the same manner that he does; another, because they were not born upon the soil of this country, and still another, because their fathers were not native to the country, or may faith. This is a new doctrine to be preached on the soil of old Pennsylvania, and attempted to be forced on her citizens by means of a sworn secret society. How will the honest yemanry of the interior relish such an attempt ical consequences from the order of Knoworganization existed. The same spirit that eads a man to take an oath to proscribe another on account of his religious faith, will inninistration was a resumption of the work of duce him to burn him at the stake, and the Know-Nothingism, of 1854, of which Mr. Pollock is a member, is identical in all its features with the most barbarous crusaders of which, thank God, is now excellent. the middle ages.

For the purpose of courting success, the Whig party and its candidate, Mr. Pollock, have affiliated with this society, and are bound hand and foot to its bloody ear. Mr. Darsie. the Whig nominee for Canal Commissioner, is not a native of this country, and hence he is to be superceded by Mr. Spicer, of the Native American State ticket, and a member of the Know-Nothings. In this manner the ticket is to be prepared for the allied forces. The question, therefore, for the citizens of Pennsylvania to decide is, shall the fire of religious persecution be lighted in the old Commonwealth, and its laws subjected to the blighting influence of a sworn secret order? Shall the ballot box and the jury room be polluted by the presence of a spirit alien to the genius of our free institutions, and paralysing to all the best and dearest interests of freemen? Shall our Legislative Halls be converted into Star of the U. S. Army, died at Washington on Chambers, where the religious opinions of a portion of our citizens will object them to the auto da fe of Know-Nothing vengeance ? Shall the Supreme Bench he invaded by this demon and the administration of our laws subjected to its fell and pestilential purposes? All these questions are attempted to be silenced was appointed Adjutant in the 7th Maryland on the part of the Whigs with the cry of Anthe establishment of the principle of self-go-vernment in the Territorial governments of

Kansas and Nebraska. This, however, will not satisfy the people. They ask from the Whig candidate, Mr. Pollock, an admission or denial of the fact of his attachment to the Know-Nothing organization. Governor Bigler is not a member, nor did he ever make application. Mr. Pollock is a member. We have given the time and place of his admission-the oaths taken by him, which are openly at variance with the constitution of the United States and that of the State of Pennsylvania; and we now ask the citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, if they are willing to aid in electing him to the office of Governor of this State. It is

for them to decide. - Argus. Horrible Cruelty at a Poor House. BUFFALO, July 21 .- This afternoon, consequence of rumors of a large number of deaths by cholera at the Poor House, a party of physicians and citizens visited the House. when the condition of affairs were discovered to be most horrible. Within 24 hours 15 insane persons and seven others had died of cholera, and four more were then in a collapsed state! The House was found to be so foul and filthy that persons could not enter, and the inmates were in a horrible condition. On inquiry, it was found that they were kept on insufficient food and that of bad quality. The | not believed that he could survive till daylight. diet has been, for breakfast a piece of bread about five inches square with coffee made from barley and a piece of salt pork; dinner the same, with the exception of coffee: supper, bread and tea. This is all the food the poor inmates have had, and the scurvy was found to be raging in the building as well as cholera. Several deaths have occured from absolute starvation, particularly among the children. for two hours a day, for three or four months. The disclosures caused intense excitement

The Canvass-Correspondence.

B. BRATTON, Esq. - Sir As much speculation has appeared in the public press, touching the intentions of Gov. Bigler, the democratic candidate in the present canvass for the office he has ably and faithfully filled, and as very unkind and uncharitable attacks have been repeatedly made upon him in this connection, I have deemed it an act of justice as well to him as to the Democratic party, and the people of the Commonwealth, to give publicity to the annexed letter addressed to me for the use of the State Central Committee.

The public will discover in this communication, another exhibition of that honesty. sincerity, and fairness of purpose, which has so much distinguished the course of its author, in the various responsible positions with which the people have honored him. Gov. Bigler is willing to meet Mr. Pollock or Mr. Bradford, or both the opposition candidates, before the people, and discuss the various political issues of the day—and in such discussion, our cause—the cause of rehublicanhis adhesion to all the monster doctrines of ism and truth-has nothing to fear. Our that "unconstitutional organization. James principles have only to be known and understood, to be properly appreciated.

Very respectfully, &c., J. Ellis Bonham.

Carlisle, July 18, 1854.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, July 16, 1854.

J. Ellis Bonham, Esq. - Dear Sir: The manner of conducting the Gubernatorial canvass has, I observe, become a topic of newspaper discussion, and I have deemed it proper, on that account, to place my views on the subject in the possession of the State Cen-

the State in 1851, I deprecated the "stumping system" as liable to manifest and weighty objections. That I embraced it more as a as their candidate, and as a member of their matter of necessity than of choice. The opponents of the Democratic party had commenced the practice in 1848, and then again in 1851 of the State Government being conducted on and there seemed to be no alternative left but the broad, open basis of the Constitution, and to meet them in their own chosen way. A similar alternative may again be presented. strument, the directing hand will be control- Indeed, if the opposite press is to be regarded as good authority, Judge Pollock, one of the most prominent and talented of the opposing dest and most ultra doctrine of religious per- candidates, has already determined to canvass secution. Mr Pollock is sworn to deprive the State by holding a series of public meet-

The Committee will, therefore, regard the Democratic candidate as subject to the pleasure of his friends, as far as the performance of his official duties may permit. I shall most cheerfully meet and address my fellow-citihave been believers in a particular religious | zens, touching the present aspect of political affairs, at such times and places in the State

as may be deemed proper. I have no opinious to disguise on any subject to be in the least affected by the election of a Governor-am willing and anxious that to make aliens of their children, and ostracise each elector should understand, as far as posthem from the benefits of civil and religious sible, the effect of the vote which he is about iberty? The Star-chamber of England, and to cast. Beside, my official acts are as matthe Inquisitorial institutions of other countries, ters of public concern, and in passing upon are justly reprobated by all lovers of the rights | their wisdom, justice, and policy, the people of conscience; but how do they differ in prac- have a right to all the facts and information that can be thrown upon them. I shall, there-Nothings. To be sure, they deprived a man fore stand prepared to account for my stewof life as well as liberty. That was a feature ardship by speaking to our party friends in the usual way, or, if preferred, by meeting Judge Pollock before the people, without distinction of party, and discussing political topies, past and present, State and National. great and small. This I am willing to do to the extent of my spare time and limited abilities, and during the continuance of my health.

Very truly, Your ob't serv't,

WM. BIGLER.

The Whig Party in Ohio. There is no Whig party in Ohio now, the members of that defunct organization who recently assembled at Columbus as an anti-Nebraska Convention, having determined to drop the fatal cognomen. A free soil democrat received one of the two nominations made, and Whig papers have put at the head of their place in the county of San Francisco. columns not "our ticket," but "Republican nominations!" We have an indistinct recollection of a party some twenty years ago calling themselves National Republicans, which received its christening from James Watson Webb-then of United States Bank notoriety, and still later of the Guyandott Coal scheme. Ohio Whigs, then, are only coming back to first principles. The National Republicans of '32 had a brief existence, as will the "Republicans" of '54. Whiggery changes its name, but its principles never.

Fatal Affray. Last Saturday night about half past eleven clock, one of the most brutal affrays took place in a drinking establishment that ever disgraced our city. Mr. Peter McCormick and Mr. Alexis J. Champlin met in Mr. Mensing's bar-room, in Market, between Meeting and King streets, Champlins extended his hand to McCornaick, who refused its acceptance, saying he never took a man by his hand who had broken his word. Champlin denied having done so, whereupon McCormink slapped his face. This aroused the anger of Champlin to an ungovernable degree, and he asked those present to give him a knife or a revolver, but beg unable to procure either he went out.

According to the evidence eliciting from one the witnesses before Justice Schreder, yesterday, Champlin returned in a short time, accompanied by some thirty or forty persons, among whom were Messrs. Davis and Knight. McCormick was standing at the bar with a friend, when it is alleged that Champlin rushed in and made a plunge with a knife at his throat, making a frightful gash and causing McCormick to reel and fall against his adversary, bringing both to the ground,

McCormick seems to have been rendered per feetly insensible by the first blow, neverthele Champlin repeatedly plunged the knife into different parts of his body. Davis and Knight, it is as serted, were not idle, but on the contrary, both are said to have participated in the sanguinary assault. Having satisfied their fearful passion upon the now helpless man, the trio made good their rel treat nothwithstanding the guards were on the spot a few minutes after the fight.

McCormick was carried home, where, upon all examination of his wounds, it was found he had received nine distinct stabs, one in the throat, two in the side, and the rest in the back and about the breast. He was also much bruised from kicking. Up to a late hour last night, the attending physician had no hope of his recovery; indeed, it was Davis was arrested and lodged in jail vesterday. but Champlin and Knight had not been seen by

the policy since the affray, although it is reported that the former was in the city yesterday.

A telegraphic despatch states that McCormick has since dead .- Charleston Standard.

CURB FOR STAMMERING .- Read aloud with the teeth closed. This should be practised The recommender of this simple remedy says: here. The health of the city is good. The health of the city is good.

A. WEDDING SPOTLED .- On Sunday morning, a German, named Charles Schork desiring of taking himself a "rib," after the manner of men, proceeded for that purpose with his lady-love to the German Catholic Church, in William Street, where, after making known their wishes, the priest (Rev. M. Ballies) proceeded to tie the silken cord that binds two willing hearts. In accordance with the usual custom on such accasions, the question was asked if there were any persons present who had any objections to the proceeding whereupon a Mr. Martin Stultz rose and made some very weighty objections, to the effect that the said Charles Schork had a wife and family now living in Germany, and that he (Schork) had a few days since received a letter from his wife, which he could not read and so brought it to him (Stultz) to read it for him, the substance of which was, that she desired to come to this country, and asking him to send her the necessary amount of money to defray her expenses and those of her

Mr. Baillies becoming satisfied that the charges were correct, refused to consummate the matrimonial purposes of the disappointed bridegroom, whereat he became exceedingly indignant at Mr. Stultz, swearing vengeance against him, and after the dismissal of the congregation commenced a furious assault upon and would probably have killed him, but for the interference of the crowd. Complaint was made by Mr. Baillies to Justice Baldwin, who issued a warrant for his arrest, which was accomplished yesterday morning, while following Mr. Stultz through a number of streets, storming and threatening to kill him. He was taken before the same Justice, who committed him to the tender mercies of the "lock You will remember that, when traveling up." The intended bride is a very beautiful and respectable German girl, and expresses

her entire satisfaction at her fortunate escape from such a miserable man .- Nnwark, N.

FOUR DEAD PERSONS .- On Tuesday last a gentleman called upon the City Marshal, and requested him to make examination of a house in the vicinity. The house was shut up and for some reason it was supposed by the neighbors to contain a dead person. The Marshal broke open the door, and discovered a most mournful sight. A gallon jug, partly filled with whiskey, sat upon the floor, and in close proximity lay the forms of its four unfortunate victims. A man, his wife, and two children, were dead, with only the jug to give an intimation of their untimately fate. Detroit Advertiser.

ANOTHER CALIFORNIA ARRIVAL

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR. NEW NORK, July 23.

The steamship North Star arrived at noon day with San Francisco dates to July 1st. nd two hundred thousand in gold. The steamer Pacific, of the Nicaraugu line, from San Francisco, had \$140,000 in gold on

The California news is not specially impor-

graph from New Orleans. The State Convention in Oregon has been defeated. Serious difficulties are reported with the Indians in Washington Territory. Great preparations were making throughout California for the celebration of the 4th

The military headquarters at Sate Francis-

so had been removed to Venicia. The papers have advices from China, Australia and Japan, but their contents have been anticipated.

The recent election held was for the choice of delegates to the Democratic State Convention which meets at Sacramento on the 18th

Col Gray has been successful in the exploration of his route for the Pacific railroad. The jury in the case of Shephard for the

murder of Henry D Day, had brought in a verdict of guilty. This is the second conviction for a capital offence, that has ever taken We learn from W. L. Marcy U. S Reve-

ue Cutter, S. Carnell, Esq., commanding, that she brought up thirty-three of the passengers who were confined on board the Petritra, at Mazatlan. Six of these were taken from on board the Brittish-aleep-of-war, Dido. the rest were released by the Mexican authorities of Guaymas. The French bark Surprise spoke U. S. store ship Lexington, on the 13th of May, in lat 26 56 N An officer came on poard and reported Com. Perry with the Squadron at Simoda (Japan) on the 4th May. The Lexington was bound to Loo Choo Islands; all well on board.

Shephard, who murdered H. C. Day, on Davis street, some time since, was convicted in the District Court, of murder in the first

Joseph Mansfield, one of the publishers of the San Joaquin Republican, was shot in the street, at Stockton, by John Tabor editor of the Stockton Journal. Mr Mansfield met Tabor on the street, unarmed, a few words passed, when Tabor drew a pistol and shot, the ball striking Mansfield about two inches below the left nipple. The wound is considered mortal. Tabor was immediately arrested and lodged in the City Prison. Great exitement prevailed, and a disposition by the citizens to break down the prison doors, manifested. Mansfield has since died from his wound.

We are informed by Captain Howland, of the clipper ship Sea Serpent, arrived from New York, that a young man named Tilghman Livingston, of Philadelphia, aged about seventeen years, fell, during the passage, from the mizzen royal yard, abaft the mizzen mast. struck inside the belly of the spanker, which parted with the shock, and let him overboard.

Life preservers were thrown to him, and every effort made to save him; but it is supposed that he was fatally injured in the fall, as he gave no sign of animation after striking the water; he sunk almost immediately.

Last year California paid about two millions of dollars in duties on imported goods, which placed her fifth on the list of the United States, in this respect, and by a careful computation we find that it amounted to a tax of ten dollars and a half per annum for every man, woman and child in the State. If this ratio were collected from the maritime States of the Union, it would amount to the enormous sum of over there hundred millions of dollars per annum,

in the shape of revenue. The news from the mines is very flattering

63-The groggeries have been successfully closed on the Sabbath in Philadelphia and Camden. ho-Brigham Young says he has no fear of Pre-